General News Summary.

CONGRESSIONAL. The second session of the Forty-second The second session of the Forty-second Congress convened at noon on the 4th. There was nearly a full attendance in the Senate... Several resolutions were introduced, among others one directing an inquiry as to the expediency of immediately rebuilding the public buildings of Chicago... Bills were introduced—authorizing compound interest notes as a substitute for legal-tender notes; to make Duluth'a port of delivery, and to establish a collection district at 8t. Punl (laid on the table); to provide for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in Chicago (tabled)... Petitions were presented for the passage of a Civil Rights bill... The President's Message was read and ordered printed... The annual reports of the heads of departments were presented and ordered printed... Adjourned.

The roll-call in the House was responded

The roll-call in the House was responded to by 201 members.... The Standing Co were amounced... Resolutions were offered and referred=10 print 20,000 copies of the Treaty of Washington: requesting the President to inform the House under what law he had caused the Constitution of the United States and of the State of South Carolina to be violated by proclaiming martial law and suspending the writ of habeas corpus in certain counties in South Carolina, etc.; asking the President for information as to the security of life and property in Kentucky: for an amendment to the Constitution, so that all direct taxes be assessed on a basis of wealth; for an investigation into the negotiations by the Secretary of the Treasury of the new funded loan... A fumber of new members were sworn, and the credentials of Herndon and Clark, of Texas, were referred. Bills were introduced—for a revival of navigation and commercial interests, providing for the admission of all shipbuilding materials, ship stores, and coal free of duty, and for the resumption of specie payment; to provide for judicial proceedings in all cases of assessment and collection of Federal taxes; to prevent the seizure of books, etc., and take Michigan Ship Canal... The President's Message was read, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 5th, various bills

In the Senate, on the 5th, various bills were introduced and referred ... A bill authorizing hip service between New Orleans and sev steamship service between New Orleans and several. Mexican posts and Havana, was introduced and tabled. Resolutions were adopted—calling for the report of the expedition of Captain Selridge to the Isthmus of Tehnantepee; calling for the correspondence on the retirement of Minister Catacazy. A motion to take up the resolution concerning the suspension of the habeas corpus in South Carolina was lost. A bill from the House declaring the meaning of the Eight-Hour law came up, and an amendment was offered abolishing the measure, but before action was taken the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on the 5th, several bills In the House, on the 5th, several bills were introduced and referred, among them one appropriating money for the purchase of a site and the crection of a building for a Custom House and Post-Office and other Federal offices at St. Louis... A bill was reported from the Post-Office Committee to revise, consolidate and amend the statute relating to the Post-Office Department... The President's Message was considered in Committee of the Whole, and the usual references were made, that portion relating to the union of the postal and telegraph service being referred, after considerable debate, to the Committee on Appropriations, by a vote of 150 to 98... The resignation of Mr. Washburn, of Massachusetts, was presented. A resolution was adopted for an inquiry into the expediency of the establishment of a Labor Bureau in connection with the Department of Agriculture, with a view to the compilation of statistics, and more compilet recognition of the rights of the laboring classes. Adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 6th, a resolution that two witnesses who refused to answer a sub-pana at Columbia, S. C., to appear before the Kusnother, who refused to testify, also be arrested by
the Sergeant-at-Arms, were hid over. Bills were
introduced to amend the act to enforce the right of
citizens of the United States to vote in the several
States of this Union; to prevent and punish bribery
and corrupt practices in the election of Presidential
electors and members of Congress. A message
was received from the President, transmitting the
correspondence concerning the Russian Minister,
Catacazy. ... Executive session and adjournment.

In the House, on the 6th, resolutions were adopted-that the Railway Committee inquire into the expediency of connecting Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River by ship canal; calling on and the Mississippi River by ship canal; calling on the President for instructions to naval commanders in Cuban waters for the protection of American life and property, and the maintenance of the dignity of our flag; for information concerning the recent executions in Havana; in relation to the failure of Spain to carry out her promises of reform in the West Indies. Several bills were introduced and referred—one for the construction of life stations at Cape Cod. Messes. Kelley, Harper, Conger, Lynch, Petry, Willard, Wood, Marshall and Holman were amounced as a select committee on Reorganization of the Civil Service. The Apportionment bill reported at the last session was considered in Committee of the Whole. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 7th, various bills the Postal laws was taken up, but before the read-ing of the bill was concluded the morning hour ex-pired, when an adjournment was had to the 11th.

THE OLD WORLD.

- The French National Assembly effected an organization on the 5th by re-electing President Grevy and the Vice-Presidents of the last session

The solicitor of Kelly, who was acquitted of the murder of High Constable Talbot, but still awaits trial on a lesser of the prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge, intends to commence criminal charge of conspiring to deprive citizens proceedings against six London journals of their right to vote. They reserved the for the publication of libelous articles right of reading affidavits for the mitiga-

The appointment of Jules Ferry as French Minister to the United States has been officially promulgated.

In his message to the French Assembly, which was read on the 7th, President gon & California Railroad, between this Thiers deplores the indebtedness of the Thiers deplores the indebtedness of the country, but says it is due to the machinations of the Emperor Napoleon. He the down train came near one of the stations on the road it was going at full advocates the establishment of a general compulsory military service in war time, and proposes the limitation of the annual contingent to 90,000 men in time of peace. contingent to 90,000 men in time of peace.

He says France sympathizes with the road makes a curve so that the engineer cannot see entirely through it. So, Pope in the maintenance of his spiritual as he thundered along yesterday, he little independence, and will, in case of need, thought what stirring times were upon

give the Hely Father a vigorous support.

The Grand Jury have found true bills against Kelly for discharging a pistol at officers Grimes and Mullins at the time of his arrest.

An imposing demonstration was made at Birmingham, England, on the evening of the fith in favor of a redical reform in at Birmingham, England, on the evening of the 6th, in favor of a radical reform in whistle of the locomotive, looked over her

the House of Lords, and the limitation of its power to defeat or suspend beneficial and progressive legislation of the House all hope, but, like a true Webfoot, her and progressive legislation of the House of Commons. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the principle of hereditary legislation, and demanding the withdrawal of legislative functions from the benefit of the bishops.

Recent reports say the scarlet and black fever was working great havoe in Quebee. The disease had been prevalent for some time past, but had only recently assumed a very aggravated form, and attacks young the lady to put in its best licks, and he made about as rapid time as any animal ever seen in Oregon; but each instant the iron horse gained upon but each instant the iron horse gained upon

a very aggravated form, and attacks young the one composed of flesh and muscle.

The shricking of the locomotive's

The Prince of Wales was reported to whistle caused the passengers to look out of the windows, and upon their discoverbe dying on the evening of the 8th. The excitement in London was intense, and citement ensued. Several jumped forimmense crowds of people gathered in front of the newspaper and telegraph offices, anxiously seeking information concerning his condition.

A motion was made in the French Assembly on the Sth for the removal of the seat of government to Paris. It was thought the proposal had a majority of horse-flesh rise to the speed of a

thought the proposal had a majority of of horse-flesh rise to the speed of a "Helmbold;" but, all in vain; the locothe Chamber in its favor.

THE NEW WORLD.

Gold closed in New York on the 8th at 1101/a. the Hunter's Point School, Long Island,

the Hunter's Point School, Long Island, on the 4th, for interference with the Bible exercise. woman, she observed a place which was a little wider than usual, and, with a steady rein, she guided the fleeing horse from the track and endeavored to press him against the wall of the cut in order Governor Campbell, of Wyoming, has vetoed the bill passed by the Territorial that the train might pass by without injury. In doing this the woman was en-couraged by Mr. Sam Winans, the con-Legislature, repealing the Woman Suf-

frage act.

Major Upham, commanding at Fort Scott, Kan., has received orders from the War Department to remove all white settlers from the Osage Reservation.

Couraged by Mr. Sam Winans, the conductor, who had run forward and got out on the locomotive. A few seconds only passed by when the fiery monster poked his nose past the runp of the horse. At this moment Mr. Winans threw his whole the animal, and held him There are about 600 families, embracing force against the animal, and held him a specific and their until the train stopped, and then a rous-

removal at this season will cause much suffering.

Hon. Joseph Medill was inaugurated as ing cheer of gratification and joy at the escape of the woman from a terrible death was given.—Portland (Oregon) Bulletin. Mayor of Chicago, on the 4th. He has Tribune, to continue during his adminisNorth Carolina has 205, Virginia 182, and

Wpandot County

Office in Cuneo's Building, over the Post Office.

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lions of dollars.

Atlanta, on the 6th.

Richmond on the 6th.

vention establishing and regulating the

exchange of correspondence between the

concluded and will be carried into opera-

tion on the 1st of January next. The

or insufficiently paid letters will be for-

warded charged with unpaid or deficient

postage, in addition to which a fine of four

the 8th that the small-pox was decreas-

The Directors of the German Immigra-

month, 9,280 German immigrants landed

in New York-an increase of 3,500, as

cents will be collected on delivery.

were present.

tion of their punishment."

A Ride for Life.

Yesterday there occurred on the Ore-

motive kept gaining on the horse and its rider, and there was hardly a person on

ing between the cow-catcher and the horse's heels, when, fortunately for the

-The tobacco manufactories of the

woman and horse would be killed. There was perhaps thirty feet interven-

Intense cold weather is reported as prevailing in all sections of the West, on the

his seat in the Senate at Washington.

Its liabilities were \$590,000.

PIETRO CUNEO, Editor and Proprietor.

UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1871.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Washington, December 4, 1811. The following is the President's Message,

In his message to the Common Council the new Mayor of Chicago places the money value of the property destroyed To the Senate and House of Representatives. by the Great Fire at \$150,000,000, or more In addressing my third annual message to the law-making branch of the Government than one-half the total wealth of Chicago it is gratifying to be able to state that dur at the time. The public debt of Chicago ng the past year success has generally atis set down at a little over fourteen mil-

found upon the statute books. The policy has been not to inquire into the wisdom of laws already enacted, but to learn their spe-Lieutenant-Governor Powers, of Mississippi, has been sworn in as Governor cial intent, and to enforce them accordingly The past year has, under a wise Provi of the State, ex-Governor Alcorn taking dence, been one of general prosperity to the nation. It has, however, been attended At a meeting of the depositors of the with more than the usual chastisements in lbss of life and property by storm and fire. These disasters have served to call forth the Stuyvesant Savings Bank, New York city. on the 6th, it appeared that the bank had best elements of human nature in our country, and to develop a friendship for us on the part of foreign nations, which goes far toward alleviating the distress occasioned by the calamities. The benevolent, who have so generously shared their means with the victims of these misotures will see only \$53 in cash at the time of its suspen-Alexis sent five hundred copies of each leading New York newspaper to his father the day after his reception in that the victims of these misfortunes, will reap their reward in the consciousness of having performed a noble act, receiving the grate-ful thanks of the men, women and children A Washington dispatch of the 6th says whose sufferings they have relieved.

the total loss of Chicago National Banks the total loss of Chicago National Banks by the fire was \$1,005,000, leaving them with capital unimpaired, and a surplus of \$1,800,000 still available.

Hon. J. M. Smith, Speaker of the Georgia House, was nominated for Governor by the Democratic Convention at Atlanta on the 6th.

whose sufferings they have relieved.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The relations of the United States with foreign powers continue to be friendly. The year has been an eventful one in witnessing two great nations, speaking one language, and having one lineage, settling, by peaceful arbitration, disputes of long standing, and hable at any time to bring those nations into bloody and hostile conflict. An example has thus been set, which if successful in its has thus been set, which, if successful in its final issue, may be followed by other civilized nations, and be the final means The Missouri Legislature met on the

7th.

Ex-Governor John Bigler, of California, died in Sacramento on the 30th ult., aged 67 years.

The Virginia Legislature organized at Richmond on the 6th. Richmond on the 6th.

A postal convention has been concluded with Ecuador, going into effect immediately, letter postage to be twenty cents per half ounce. Also, a conmend Congress with Her Britannic Majesty, and a copy of the protocols on the conferences of the Commissioners by whom it was negotiated. This treaty provides methods for adjusting the questions pending between the two nations. Various questions are to be adjusted by arbitration. I recommend Congress at an early day to make the nend Congress at an early day to make the necessary provision for the tribunal at deneva, and for the several Commissions on the part of the United States, called for by the treaty. His Majesty, the King of Italy, the President of the Swiss Confederation, United States and Denmark has been the President of the Swiss Confederation, and His Majesty, the Emperor of Brazil, have each consented, on the joint request of the two Powers, to name an arbitrator for the tribunal at Geneva. I have caused my thanks to be suitably expressed for the readiness with which the joint request has been complied with by the appointment of gentlemen of eminence and learning to these important positions. His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, has been pleased to comply with the joint request of the two Governments, and has consented to act as the arbitrator of the disputed water boundary between the United States and rate of prepaid letter postage is fixed at seven cents per half ounce, but unpaid It was reported in New York city on boundary between the United States and Great Britain. The contracting parties in the treaty have undertaken to regard as betion Society report that, during the past tended from the commencement of their his compared with same month last year.

The Supreme Court of the United States has just affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, in what bill was presented and tabled. Among other petitions presented was one from wounded soldiers at tions presented was one from wounded soldiers at the supreme Court of the United States has just affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, in what was known as the "Bank tax cases," being an action brought by N R. Van Slyke to the form the commencement of their history. They have also agreed to bring these principles to the knowledge of the other maritime powers, and to invite them to accede to them. Negotiations are going on as to the form of the new they have also agreed to bring these principles to the knowledge of the other maritime powers, and to invite them to accede to them. Negotiations are going on as to the form of the new they have also agreed to bring the story. They have also agreed to bring these principles to the knowledge of the other maritime powers, and to invite them to accede to them. Negotiations are going on as to the form of the united the principles to the knowledge of the other maritime powers, and to invite them to accede to them. ing an action brought by N. B. Van Slyke

> Bignall against the State, to test the validity of the law imposing taxes upon shares in the National Banks for the years of 1865 and 1866. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin held that the law in question was valid, and the Supreme Court of the United States, in an opinion delivered by the Chief Justice, and in which all the Judges concurred, has affirmed the judgment. The case involves between \$50,000 and \$75,000.
>
> At Urbana, Ohio, on the 7th, a soldiers' monument, one of the largest in the State, ticle of the treaty which contemplates the use of the canals on either side, connected with the navigation of the lakes and rivers was dedicated. Nearly 8,000 persons A Columbus, S. C., dispatch of the 8th says: "In the Ku-Klux trials to-day, four

against the State, and one by Benjamin the articles of the treaty relating to the fish-

with the navigation of the lakes and rivers forming the boundary, in terms of equity, by the inhabitants of both countries. It is hoped that the importance of the object, and the benefits to flow therefrom, will secure the speedy approval and legislative sanction of the States concerned.

I renew the recommendation for an appropriation for determining the true position of the 49th parallel of latitude, where it forms the boundary between the United States and the British North American possessions between the Lake of the Woods and the summit of the Rocky Mountains. The early action of Congress in the recommendation named would put it in the power of the War Department to place a force in the field during the next summer.

named would put it in the power of the War Department to place a force in the field during the next summer.

The resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Germany has enabled me to give directious for the withdrawal of the protection extended to the Germans in France by the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in that ecountry. It is just to add that the delicate duty of this protection has been performed by the Minister and the Consulat Paris and the various Consuls in France, under the supervision of the latter, with great kindness as well as with prudence and tact. Their course has received the commendation of the German Government, and has wounded no susceptibility of the French.

The Government of the Emperor of Germany continues to manifest a friendly feeling toward the United States, and a desire to harmonize with the moderate and just policy which this Government maintains in its relations with Asiatic Powers, as well as with the South American Republics. I have given assurance that the friendly feelings of that Government are fully shared by the United States. The ratifications of the consular and naturalization connections with the Austro-Hungarian Empire have been exchanged. I have been officially informed of the annexation of the States of the Church to the Kingdom of Italy, and the removal of the Capital of that Kingdom to Rome. In conformity dom of Italy, and the removal of the Capital of that Kingdom to Rome. In conformity with the established policy of the United States, I have recognized this change. The ratification of the new treaty of commerce between the United States and Italy has been applicated and the two Powers have agreed exchanged, and the two Powers have agreed in their treaty that property at sea shall be exempt from capture in case of war between

exempt from capture in case of war between the two Powers.

The United States have spared no oppor-tunity of incorporating this rule into the ob-ligations of nations. The Forty-first Con-gress, at its third session, made an appro-priation for the organization of a mixed commission of adjudication upon the claims of the citizens of the United States against

hat there is no disposition on the part of this

Prompted by a desire to put an end to the barbarous treatment of our shipwrecked sailors on the Corean coast, I instructed our Minister at Pekin to endeavor to conclude a convention with Corea for securing the safety and human treatment of such mariners. ners. Admiral Rogers was instructed to accompany him with a sufficient force to protect him in case of need. A small to protect him in ease of need. A small surveying party sent out, on reaching the coast, was treacherously attacked at a disadvantage. Ample opportunity was given for explanation and apology for the insult. Neither came. A force was then landed. After an arduous march over a rugged and difficult country, the forts from which the outrages had been committed were gallantly assaulted, and were destroyed. Having thus punished the criminals, and having vindicated the honor of the flag, the expedition returned, finding it impracticable, under the circumstances, to conclude the desired convention. I respectfully refer to the correspondence relating thereto, herewith subcondence relating thereto, herewith sub-litted, and leave the subject for such action as Congress may see fit to take.

The Republic of Mexico has not yet repealed the very objectionable laws establishing what is known as the free zone on the fron-

what is known as the free zone on the fron-tier of the United States. It is hoped that this may yet be done, and also more stringent measures may be taken by that republic re-straining lawless persons on its frontier. I hope that Mexico, by its own action, will soon relieve this government of the difficul-ties experienced from these causes. Our relations with the various republics of Central and South America continue, with one exception, to be cordial and friendly. I recommend some action by Congress revised. commend some action by Congress regard-g the overdue installments under the award the Venezuela Claims Commission of 1866. The internal discensions of that government present no justification for the absence of an effort to meet their solemn treaty obliga-

The ratifications of an extradition treaty with Nicaragua have been exchanged. It is a subject for congratulation that the great Empire of Brazil has taken the initiatory steps toward the abolition of slavery. Our steps toward the abolition of slavery. Our relations with that empire, always cordial, will naturally be made more so by this act. It is not too much to hope that the Government of Brazil may hereafter find it for its interest, as well as intrinsically right, to advance toward entire emancipation more rapidly than the present act contemplates. The y than the present act contemplates. The true prosperity and greatness of a nation is to be found in the elevation and education of its

laborers.

It is a subject for regret that the reforms in this direction, which were voluntarily promised by the statesmen of Spain, have not been carried out in its West Indian colonies. The laws and regulations for the apparent abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico leave most of the laborers in bondage, with no hope of release until their lives become a burden to their employers. I desire to direct your attention to the fact that citizens of the United States are large holders, in foreign lands, of this species of property, forbidden by the fundamental law

The existence of a protracted struggle in such close proximity to our own territory, without apparent prospect of an early termination, cannot be other than an object of concern to a people who, while abstaining from interference in the affairs of other powers, naturally desires to see every country in the undisturbed enjoyment of peace, liberty and the blessings of free institutions. Our naval commanders in Cuban waters have been instructed, in case it should become necessary, to spare no effort to protect the lives and property of bona fide American citizens, and maintain the dignity of the flag. It is hoped that all pending questions with Spain growing out of the affairs in Cuba may be adjusted in the spirit of peace and conciliation which has hitherto guided the two powers in their treatment of such questions.

questions.

To give importance to, and to add to the efficiency of, our diplomatic relations with Japan and China, and to further in retaining the good opinion of those people, and to se-cure to the United States its share of the cure to the United States its share of the commerce destined to flow between those nations and the balance of the commercial world, I carnestly recommend that an appropriation be made to support at least four American youths in each of those countries, to serve as a part of the official families of our Ministers there. Our representatives would not even then be placed upon an requality with the representatives of Great Britain and some other powers. As now sit-uated, our representatives in Japan and China have to depend for interpreters and translators upon natives of those countries, who know our language imperfectly, or pro-cure for the occasion the services of employes

cure for the occasion the services of employes in foreign business houses, or the interpreters to other foreign ministers.

I would also recommend liberal measures for the purpose of supporting the American lines of steamers now plying between San Francisco and Japan and China, and the Australian line, almost our only remaining line of occan steamers, and of increasing their services

Service.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The enlarged receipts of the Post-Office. Department, as shown by the accompanying Report of the Postmaster General, exhibits a gratifying increase in that branch of the public service. It is the index of the growth of education and of the prosperity of the people—two elements highly conducive to the vigor and stability of republics. With a vast territory like ours, much of it sparsely populated, but all requiring the services of the mail, it is not at present to be expected that this Department can be made self-sustaining; but a gradual approach to this end, from year to year, is confidently relied upon, and the day is not far distant when the Post-Office Department of the Government will prove a much greater blessing to the whole people than it is now.

The suggestions of the Postmaster-General for improvements in the department POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

eral for improvements in the department presided over by him, are earnestly recom-mended to your special attention; especialy to the documents favorable to the con-sideration of the plan for uniting the telesideration of the plan for uniting the tele-graph system of the United States with the postal system. It is believed that by such a course the cost of telegraphing could be much reduced and the service as well, if not better, rendered. It would secure the fur-ther advantage of extending the telegraph through portions of the country where pri-vate enterprise will not construct it. Com-merce, trade, and, above all, the efforts to bring a resoule widely separated into a com-

have reason to think that this selection is due to an appreciation of the disinterestedness of the policy which the United States have pursued toward Japan. It is our desire to continue to maintain this disinterestedness and just policy with China as well as Japan. The correspondence transmitted herewith shows frequent scourgings and occusional assassina tions, generally perpetrated at night by dis tions, generally perpetrated at night by dis-guised persons, the victims, in almost all cases, being citizens of different political sentiments from their own, or freed persons who had shown a disposition to claim equal rights with other citizens. Thousands of inoffensive and well-disposed citizens were the sufferers by this lawless violence. Thereupon, on the 13th of October, 1871, a proclamation was issued, in terms of the law, calling upon the mem-bers of the combination to disperse within five days, and to deliver to the Marshal or military offleers of the United States all arms, ammunitions, uniforms, disguises, and arms, ampunitions, uniforms, disculses, and other means and implements used by them for carrying out their unlawful purposes. This warning not having been heeded, on the 17th of October another proclamation was issued, suspending the privilege of the writ of habers corpus in nine counties in that State. Direction was given that within the counties so designated persons supposed, upon credible information, to be members of such unlawful combinations, should be arrested by the military forces of the United States, and delivered to the Marshal, to be dealt with according to law. In two of the said counties (York and Spartansburg) many arrests have been made. At last account the number of persons thus arrested was 168. Several hundred, whose criminality was as-certained to be of an inferior degree, were released for the present. These have generally made confessions of their guilt. Great caution has been exercised in making these arrests. Notwithstanding the large number it is believed that no innocent person is now in custody. The prisoners will be held for regular trial in the judicial tribunals of the regular trial in the judicial tribunals of the United States. As soon as it appeared that the authorities of the United States were about to take vigorous measures to enforce the law, many persons absconded, and there is good ground for supposing that all of such persons have been violating the law. A full report of what has been done under this law will be submitted to Congress by the Attorney-General.

In Utah there still remains a remnant of barbarism repugnant to civilization to decen-cy and to the laws of the United States. Ter-ritorial officers, however, have been found who are willing to perform their duty in a spirit of equity, and with a due sense of sustaining the majesty of the law. Neither polygamy, nor any other violation of existing statutes, will be permitted within the territory of the United States. It is not with the religion of the self-styled states with the religion of the self-styled states. saints" that we are now dealing, but the reactices. They will be protected in the worship of God according to the dictates of their consciences, but they will not be permitted to violate the laws under the cloak of religion. It may be advisable for Congress to consider what, in the execution of the laws against polygamy, is to be the sta-tus of the plural wives and their offspring. The propriety of Congress passing an en-abling act, authorizing the Territorial Leg-islature of Utah to legitimatize all children oorn prior to a time fixed in the act, might be justified by its humanity to these inno-cent children. This is a suggestion only,

property, forbidden by the fundamental law of their own country. I recommend to Congress to provide, by stringent legislation, a suitable remedy against the holding, owning, or dealing in slaves, or being interested in slave property in foreign lands, either as owners, hirers, or mortgagers, by citizens of the United States.

It is to be regretted that the disturbed condition of the Island of Cuba continues to be a source of annoyance and of anxiety. The existence of a protracted struggle in such close proximity to our own territory. this been in operation. Through the exertions of the various societies of Christians to whom has been entrusted the execution of the policy, and the Board of Commissioners authorized by the law of April 10, 1839, many tribes of Indians have been induced to settle upon reservations, to cultivate the soil and perform productive labor of various kinds, and to partially accept civilization. They are being cared for in such a way, it is hoped, as to induce those still pursuing their old habits of life to embrace the only opportunity which is left them to avoid extermination. I recommend liberal appropriations to carry out the Indian peace policy, not only because it is humane, Christian-like and economical, but because it is right. I recommend to your favorable consideration, also, the policy of granting a territorial government to the Indians in the Indian Territory west of Arkansas and Missouri and south of Kansas. In doing so, every right guaranteed to the Indians by treaty should be secured. Such a course might in time be the means of collecting most of the Indians between the Missouri and Pacific and south of the British Possessions, into one Territory or one State, and the Secretary of the Interior has treated upon this subject at length; and I recommend to you his suggestions.

you his suggestions. THE PUBLIC LANDS. I renew my recommendations that the public lands be regarded as a heritage to our children, to be disposed of only as required for occupation, and to actual settlers. Those already granted have been in great part disposed of in such a way as to secure access to the balance by the hardy settler who may wish to avail himself of them, but caution should be exercised, even in attaining so desirable an object. Educational interests may well be served by the grant of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to settlers. I do not wish to be understood as recommending, in the least degree, a curtailment of what is being done by the General Government for the encouragement of education. already granted have been in great part dis

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT The report of the Secretary of the Interior, submitted with this, will give you information, collected and prepared for publication, in regard to the census taken during the year 1870; the operations of the Bureau of Education for the year; the Patent Office; the Pension Office; the Land Office; and the Indian Bureau.

Indian Bureau. The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture gives the operations of his department for the year. As agriculture is the ground-work of our prosperity, too much importance cannot be attached to the labors of this department. It is in the hands of an able head, with able assistants, all zealously devoted to introducing into the agricultural productions of the nation all useful products adapted to any of the various climates and soils of our year Territories, and to givducts adapted to any of the various climates and soils of our vast Territories, and to giving all useful information as to the method of cultivating the plants, cereals, and other products adapted to particular localities. Quietly, but surely, the Agricultural Bureau is working a great national good, and if liberally supported, the more widely its influence will be extended, and the less dependent we shall be upon products of foreign countries.

reign countries.

COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN OFFICIALS.

The subject of compensation to the heads of bureaus, and officials holding positions of responsibility, and requiring ability and character to fill properly, is one to which your attention is invited. But few of the officials received a compensation could be be respectated.

Republican.

onsideration.

The condition of the Southern States is, un-The condition of the Southern States is, unhapply, not such as all true patrotic citizens would like to see. Social ostracism for opinion's sake, personal violence, or threats toward persons entertaining political views opposed to those entertained by the majority of the citizens, prevent immigration and the flow of much-needed capital into the States lately in rebellion. It will be a happy condition of the country when the old citizens of these States will take an interest in public affairs, promulgate their ideas honestly entertained, vote for men representing their views, and vote for men representing their views, and permit the same freedom of expression and ballot in those entertaining different political

The number of immigrants, ignorant of our laws and habits, coming into our coun-

extent of \$86,057,126.80 during the year, and by the negotiation of national bonds at a lower rate of interest, the interest on the lower rate of interest, the interest on the public debt has been so far diminished that now the sum to be raised for interest account is nearly \$17,000,000 less than on the 1st of March, 1869. It was highly desirable that this rapid dimunition should take place, both to strengthen the credit of the country and to convince its citizens of their entire ability to meet every dollar of liability without bankrupting them; but in view of the accomplishment of these desirable ends and the rapid development of the resources of the rapid development of the resources at the country, its increasing ability to meet the large demands, and the amount already paid, large demands, and the amount already paid, it is not desirable that the present resources of the country should continue to be taxed in order to continue this rapid payment. I therefore recommend a modification of both the tariff and internal tax laws. I recommend that all taxes from internal sources be abolished, except those on spirituous, vinous and mait liquors, tobacco in its various forms, and from stamps. In readjusting the tariff I suggest that a careful estimate be made of the amount of surplus revenue colmade of the amount of surplus revenue col-lected under the present law after providing for the current expenses of the Government the interest account, and a sinking fund, and that this surplus be reduced in such man-ner as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number. There are many articles not produced at home, such as mediarticles not produced at nome, such as medi-cines and compounded essences, from which very little revenue is derived, but which en-ter into general use. All such articles I rec-ommend to be placed on the free list. Should a further reduction prove advisable, I would then recommend that it be made up on those articles which can bear it without disturbing home production or reducing the disturbing home production or reducing the wages of American labor. I have not entered into figures, because to do so would be to repeat all that is laid before you in the re-port of the Secretary of the Treasury.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

The present laws for collecting the revenues pay the Collectors of Customs small salaries, but provide for shares in all seizures, which, at the principal ports of entry par-ticularly, raise the compensation of these officials to a large sum. It has always seem

Without exceeding the number of men or of expenditures authorized by law, during the past year, the navy has, in addition to its regular service, supplied the men and officers for the vessels of the Coast Survey, and has completed the surveys authorized by Congress of the Isthmus of Darien and Tehuantepee, and, under like authority, has sent out an expedition, completely furnished and equipped, to explore the unknown ocean of the North. The suggestions of the report as to the necessity for increasing and improving the material of the navy, and the plan recommended for reducing the personne of the service to a peace standard, by the gradual abolition of certain grades of officers, the reduction of others, and the employment of some in the service of the commercial marine, are well considered and deserve the thoughtful attention of Congress. I also recommend that all promotions in the navy above the rank of Captain be by selection instead of by seniority. This course will se cure, in the higher grades, greater efficiency, and hold out an incentive to young officers to improve themselves in

The United States have spared no opportunity of the commentation of the plant for commentation which the correct control of the plant for commentation of th

Congress, selected citizens of the United States to serve in offices of importance in that State such combinations were active several departments of the Government. I and powerful, embracing a sufficient portion of the citizens to control the local authority.

This subject is submitted for your careful purposes, approved March 3, 1871, gave the purposes, approved March 3, 1871, gave the necessary authority to the Executive to inaugurate a civil service reform, and placed upon him the responsibility of doing so. Under the authority of said act, I convened a loard of gentlemen eminently qualified for the work, to devise rules and regulations to effect the needed reform.

NO. 5.

fully realized the expectations of its advo-cates. Under the direction of the territorial officers, a system of improvements has been inaugurated, by means of which Washington our laws and habits, coming into our country annually, has become so great, and the impositions practiced upon them so numerous and flagrant, that I suggest Congressional action for their protection. It seems to me a fair subject of legislation by Congress. I cannot now state as fully as I desire the nature of the complaints made by emigrants of the treatment they receive, but will endeavor to do so during the session of Congress, particularly if the subject should receive your attention.

NATIONAL FINANCES AND TAXATION.

The national debt has been reduced to the extent of \$86,057,126.80 during the year, and better the second of the complaints of the capense of carrying out the various systems of improvement.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS IN CHICAGO.

By the great fire in Chicago, the most im-

By the great fire in Chicago, the most important of the Government buildings in that city were consumed. Those burned had already become inadequate to the wants of the Government in that growing city, and, looking to the near future, were totally inade quate. I recommend, therefore, that an appropriation be made innuediately to purchase the remainder of the square on which the burned buildings stood, provided it can be purchased at a fair valuation, and provided the Legislature of Illinois will pass a law authorizing its condemnation for Government purposes, and also an appropriation of as much money as can properly be expended towards the erection of new buildings during this fiscal year.

this fiscal year.

CONCLUSION.

I have thus hastily summed up the operations of the Government during the last year, and made such suggestions as occurs to me to be proper for your consideration. I submit them, with a confidence that your combined action will be wise, statesmanlike and in the best interest of the whole country.

U. S. GRANT, President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION. December 4, 1871

A REDUCTION OF TAXES.

The revenues for the year 1861, and the receipts since 1st of June last, show that the he has arrived when a considerable further fuction in taxes can be made, and yet leave the government in a position to pay \$50,000,-000 annually of the principal of the debt, in-cluding the amount pledged through the sinking fund.

officials to a large sum. It has always seem ed to me as if this system must at times work pernicionsly. It holds out inducement to dishonest men, should such get possession of those offices, to be lax in their scrutiny of goods entered, to enable them finally to make large seizures. Your attention is respectfully invited to this subject.

GOLD AND CURRENCY.

Continued fluctuations in the value of gold, compared with the national currency, has a most damaging effect upon the increase and development of the country in keeping up prices of all articles necessary in every-day life. It fosters a spirit of gambling prejudicial alike to national morals and the national finances. If the question can be met as to how to get a fixed value to our currency, that value constantly and uniformly approaching par with specie, a very desirable object will be gained.

THE REVENUE POLICY.

The Secretary still adheres to his formerly expressed opinion that the settled policy of the country should contemplate a revenue of the country should contemplate a revenue sh

to the perations of the army in the past year, the companying report of the Secretary of War. I recommend the number of men the staff corps of the continuity and the number of the staff corps of the corps in which the vacancy will all the number of the staff corps of the corps in which the vacancy will specified for by law. I recommend the number of the staff corps of the staff corps of the staff corps of the staff corps of the corps in which the vacancy will be shown to the several staff the corps in which the vacancy exists.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows an improvement in the number of staff corps of the staff cor

and let such rooms or apartments be well aired before being again occupied.

Have the patient placed in one of the dupper rooms of the farthest removed from the reduction of the duty on bituminous coal to 50 cents per ton; the reduction of the duty on raw hides and skins, and the removal of all duties from a class of articles in other countries which enter into the arts and manufacture of this United States. ter into the arts and manufacture of this country, and which are not produced in the United States, and the revenue from which is inconsiderable. Such a list, with the revenue derived from each article, is in course of preparation, and will be submitted to Congress.

Innove all carpets and weolen goods, and all unnecessary furniture.

Change the clothing of the patient as often as needful, but do not carry it while dry through the house, but first place it at the bedside in a bucket of scalding water before the removal from the room.

of the credit of the United States upon a uniform basis. On the 1st of January, 1871, the last-named fact was fully accomplished, and since that time the appreciation of the paper currency has been due wholly to the increased demand for it in the business affairs of the country.

One hundred and forty-five banks have been organized under the act approved July 12, 1871, providing for the issue of fifty-four millions of dollars of additional bank circulation, and the sum of \$22,330,000 has been issued. By virtue of the act the Treasury has redeemed \$22,230,000 of the 3 per cent. Secretary suggests that it appears to him to be wise to leave the distribution of the circulation authorized by said act as it now stands. Although some efforts have been made at counterfeiting, the peculiar paper has rendered their efforts unsuccessful, and specimens captured are so crude as not to excite serious apprehensions as to ultimate success, Since the first of July, 1809, seventy milions of paper have been manufactured, all of which have been accounted for on the books of the Department. The Secretary recommends that an appropriation be made for a new issue of Nationel Bank notes. Those now in use are much worn, and very successful counterfeits of several denominations have appeared.

The Secretary calls the attention of Continued the sum of the paper of the secretary calls the attention of Continued the sum of the scale of the sum of \$23,400,000 now outstanding. The secretary suggests that it appears to him to be wisc to leave the distribution of the circulation authorized by said act as it now stands. Although some efforts have been ascending to age, if the paper of the scale of the sum of \$23,000 to the same o

fects revenue officers and other persons offi-

cially connected with the government.

INTERNAL COMMERCE.

It is estimated that the internal commerce of the country is fifteen times as great as our external commerce, but the statistics are not trustworthy or complete, and I respectfully recommend that a provision be made for obtaining such returns as will show fully the trade of the country upon its rivers, canals, lakes and railways.

THE SEAL FISHERIES.

The report of Mr. Chas. Bryant, special agent, who has charge of the fur seal fisheries at the islands of St. Paul and St. George, shows that the business has been conducted by the Alaska Commercial Company in substantial conformity to the terms. TERMS: \$2.00 per Annum. pany, in substantial conformity to the terms of the contract

SALARIES. The Secretary again calls the attention of Congress to the importance of increasing the salaries of the bureau officers and heads of divisions in the Treasury Department, great inequality and injustice at present existing.

The examinations of persons designated for elerical service, and for promotion in the Treasury Department, have been continued with benedicial results, and the examination is even more exacting in requirement than at the date of the last annual report. Means will be taken to extend the system, with such modifications as the difference of the duties may suggest, but with equal efficiency, if possible, to the principal Custom

completed, but it is believed that they will succeed in devising a plan which can be adopted to the great relief of the Executive, the heads of Departments and members of Congress, and which will redound to the true interest of the public service. At all events, the experiment shall have a fair trial.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved February 22, 1871, a Territorial Government was organized in the District of Columbia. Its results have thus far fully realized the expectations of its advocable for the megotiations as the difference of the duties may suggest, but with equal efficience.

THE FIVE PERCENT LOAN.

The Secretary gives a detailed history of the negotiations of the new five-per-cent. Ioan in Europe and at home, claiming that the law had been complied with in such negotiations. THE FIVE PERCENT LOAN.

The Secretary gives a detailed history of the negotiations of the new five-per-cent. loan in Europe and at home, claiming that the law had been complied with in such negotiations, and that the advantage derived by the hanks, or those represented by them in the the banks, or those represented by them, in the use of the amount of their subscriptions for ations of the loan under the law.

The Secretary is informed by Judge Richardson, and such is his own opinion, that the

ardson, and such is his own opinion, that the most serious obstacle in the way of negotiating the 4 and 4½ per cent. bonds in Europe is the inadequacy of the commissions allowed. The credit of the country is fully established in every financial center of Europe, and the bonds of the United States can be negotiated at their market value in a larger number of cities than the bonds of any other country in the world. Under these circumstances the Secretary advises such an allowance for commissions upon the 4 and 4½ per cent, bonds as will secure the negotiation of them with as will secure the negotiation of them with the least possible delay. He also recommends that authority be given for the payment of interest in London, which, he says, can be done without cost or risk to the government.

NATIONAL COMMERCE.

Returns for the fiscal year 1870-71 show

Returns for the fiscal year 1870-71 show that the ocean commerce of the United States is passing rapidly into the hands of foreign merchants and shipbuilders. In 1860 nearly 71 per cent. of the foreign commerce of this country was in American ships. In 1864 it had fallen to 46 per cent., in 1868 to 46 per cent., and in 1871 it is reported at less than 38 per cent. The loss of the shipping of the United States is due chiefly to two causes: First, the destruction of American vessels by rebel cruisers during the war; and secondly, the substitution of iron steamships for transportation of freight and pas sengers upon the ocean in place of sailing vessels built of wood. The history of the loss of our commerce, renders it ceraction will be wise, statesmanlike and in the best interest of the whole country.

U. 8. GRANT, President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION. December 4 1871.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The following is a synopsis of the annual report of Geo. 8. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury:

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, the reduction of the public debt was \$94,327,764.84. The total decrease in the public debt from March 1, 1809, to December 1, 1871, was \$227,211,802.16, and during the same period, the annual interest has been reduced \$16,741,436.04.

The revenues for the year 1861, and the recipits since 1st of June 1st, show that the centre of the sum of \$13 per ton. The subsidy should be proportionately to vessels of lower classification. In making this recommendation, he does not assume that there is no officient and economical connected with this plan. If it shall appear as claimed, that American iron is about 10 per cent. better than the iron used in England, an advantage will be secured not only in the cent. better than the from used in England, an advantage will be secured not only in the diminished cost of the vessels, but also in the increased tonnage capacity of American ships of equal dimensions over those constructed with inferior materials. Accepting as a truth established by experience, that the ocean commerce of the world is to be carried in pear from the list of maritime nations, or whether, by a determined and practicable ef-fort, we shall regain the position we occupied previous to the late rebell

The New York Journal of Commerce gives the following as the state of the morals market :

morals market:

There has been a good demand for sharpness and acuteness. We notice also some call for roguery and rascality. Selfishness is steady. Prudence—the stock small, but the demand inconsiderable. Peculation and embezzlement looking up.

ter before the removal from the room.

A correspondent of the Stockton (Cal.)

Herald gives the following as a sure cure

The overage premium on gold for the year 1868, was 39.54 per cent.; for the year 1869 it was 14.85 per cent. premium; for the year 1870 it was 14.85 per cent. premium; and for the first eleven months of the year 1871, it was 12.1 per cent. premium. The value of the paper currency of the country during the years 1869 and 1870, was apparently appreciated by the increased use of paper money in the South, but chiefly by the establishment of the credit of the United States upon a uniform basis. On the 1st of January, 1871, the last-named fact was fully accomplished, and since that time the appreciation of the paper currency has been due wholly to the increased demand for it in the business affairs of the country.

year, and his memory is so perfect that he can repeat most of the Psalms, and many other parts of the Bible. His wife, whom he married about half a century